ANDREW MCKINNEY'S FAILURE. JOINTLY LIABLE WITH JOHN Q. HOYT FOR \$1,730,-826 25-TOTAL LIABILITIES OF \$1,979,699 24

-HIS ASSETS. The aggregate liabilities of Andrew Mc-Kinney, who has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt, are \$1,979,699 24. Of this sum he is jointly liable in the sum of \$1,000,000 with John Q. Hoyt, who has failed for \$1,730,826 25. Mr. McKinney's assets, when put at the highest figures, are only \$376,236 64, and this stimate will be greatly reduced by litigation. It is based upon heavily incumbered bonds, which it is thought will not realize the value at which they are put down. Mr. McKinney and Mr. Hoyt, while not exactly in partnership, were jointly interested in numerous mintions and business transactions, so that the list of Mr. Hoyt's secured and unsecured creditors, pub lished in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is substantially the same in the case of Mr. McKinney. Of the \$751,471 78 of acminodation paper held by Mr. Hoyt's creditors, Mr. McKinney is jointly liable for 8500,045.

Mr. McKinney informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the statement made by Mr. Hoyt and published by THE TRIB-UNE yesterday was also applicable to his case. Both gentlemen claim that they have already provided for, and have had almost in full, between \$1,400,000 and \$1,500,000 of their liabilities (not "between \$14,000 and \$15,000," as a typographical error in The Tennune yesterday rep-resented), and that the condition of their affairs is not so deplorable as would appear from the list of liabilities and assets. Mr. McKinney says that they would not have even been forced into hankruptcy but for the proceedings instituted against them by Richard Berridge of Londen for \$117,313 17, balance due on a loan by him to Mr. Hoyt and Mr. McKinney for the use of the Now-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company. This would have been speedily liquidated if a short extension of thise had been allowed them. Mr. McKinney stated that the sympathy of all of their creditors has been expressed to them, with one or two exceptions, and they anticipate an amicable sciticment of the matter. A meeting of the creditors of both bankrup's will be held

before Register Dayton April 5. Following is a complete list of Mr. McKinney's assets: NYERRST IN LANDS (SUDRET TO MORTOLORS) SUGLAD.

RESPECT TO MORTOLORS) SUGGEST AND SUBJECT TO MORTOLORS) SUGGEST AND SUBJECT TO MORTOLORS) SUGGEST AND SUBJECT SUBJECT SUGGEST AND SUBJECT SUBJ

-81,200. cms.half interest in \$150,000 par value second morigage bonds. New-York, Boston and Montreal Rulicood, pholosed as part collateral to Richard Berthigs for \$117,313 17, balance of son and interest. You marked value. en conpour of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York

is teen conpens of the first mortgage bonds of the New York, at Boston Halistond Company—\$112.gc bonds of New York, Nutry-Rive compans of second mortgage bonds of New York, Nutry-Rive compans of second mortgage bonds of New York, 1835 bends of \$1,000 cents, second mortgage of the New York of Montreal Railway Company—No market value.

We note as \$750, made by C. C. Park—Value unknown, Note for \$2,000 made by Edward Uranne—Value unknown, the kod Jesse A. Locke, agent, on Howes & Macy—\$50, part for \$1,000 by Adward of Adriew Mckinney, April 25, 73, on Jas. P. Page, and protested. Very doubtful, so gold neagets and specimens of gold, valued at about 1,000, collateral s-curity to New York Loan and Indemnaty monay for loan, \$1,000 and interest—\$1,101. Collateral Security to New York Loan and Indemnaty Note made by Jeremiah Kershaw for \$2,151.68—Unknown. Note for \$24,01 made by W. H. Paster—\$240.

ock - \$450. Tenth interest in a contract between the frigate Huzzar DO BUS DUE ANDREW M'KINNEY ON OPEN ACCOUNT. hers due and the way company -\$0.005. Best Elevarded Hailway Company -\$0.005. Best Elevarded Hailway Company -\$0.005. Best Elevarded Hailway Company of for moneys advanced him by J. Q. Hovt-\$3.105.85. Instruma and Eric Coal and Hailway Company -\$7.74. S. Hubbard, for money loaned hum-\$942 SI, Way York, Hoston and Montreal Railway Company—\$7.75.

ase Male pac Improvement Company \$4402.30, B. Farwell, for money baned bim \$1,575.62, titsburgh, Bullate and Rechester Renway Company 19.05.

Physicingh, Bullalo and Rochester Ranway Company— \$4,219.05.
Color do Pacific Ranway Company—\$351.30.

Following is a list of stocks in incorporated companies and interest in joint stock companies in which the amounts are known or estimated:
Lant and Coal Company, 202 shares—\$8,706.
New York Loan and Indonnity Company, 207 shores—\$2,508; one haff interest in 1,500 shares of the same—\$10,500.
Mahopac Land Company, 777 shares stock (catinatial)—\$19,150.

erican Shoe Tip Company, 500 shares stock-\$1,500.

of life insurance—\$100. Storing is a list of stocks in incorporated count and interests in joint stock companies marked a

aving no value: Croton Lake Land Association, 272 shares; par, \$100 each, Elimatert Land Company, 437 shares; \$100 each, Lans Mahopar Improvement Company, 1,675 shares; \$100

Lane Stample Trapovement Connent, 250 shares; \$1:0 cach.
East Beston Improvement Connent, 250 shares; \$1:0 cach.
Formed John Company, 500 shares; \$1:00 cach.
Gipin Good Stamps Company, 500 shares; \$1:00 cach.
Manapar Lind Company, 7:0 shares; \$1:00 cach.
Colorato Good Mining Company, 7:0 shares; \$1:00 cach.
New Fining Iran Company, 50 shares; \$1:00 cach.
New York, Baston and Mortreal Hug Tomacher, one
in Interest in 500 shares; \$100 cach.
Presign as collational interest in 500 shares; \$1:00 cach.
Edwing Company Fireform and Mining Company, 50,000

diares / \$5 cach.
Southern Benier Press Commany, 575 shares; \$100 cach.
Gold Hill Mining Company, 200 shares.
New York and Westchester Comny Railread Company, 256

roton Lake Improvement Company, 45 shares; \$100 each

## TEACHERS' SALARIES. PRESIDENT WOOD'S OBJECTIONS TO A REDUCTION-

SUPERINTENDENT KIDDLE'S VIEWS OF WHAT IS NECESASY-THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The question now occupying the attention of the Board of Education-how to reduce the expenses of ers throughout the city. President Wood, in a recent conversation with a TRIBENE reporter, expressed his

views as follows: would demoralize the schools, even if it was a six centage equally distributed. Take for invian of it a young lady with some one partially detending ter for support. She gots, say, apply a year, it can off of her wages would be \$25. Refore it it way she has been obliged to plan and deny he order to live within her salary. When she have order to live within her salary. When she loses must make it up m some other way, and resorts inger drawing. To succeed in this she must need dispirated and discontented. This is not only the chose who receive the lowest grade of but to those who are paid more the blow is elsewy, for it is a well known fact our teachers are paid far less than they should be able them to clothe themselves decently and its tenemers are paint for section, see that to clothe themselves decently and right and free from care. This whole main signed thoroughly non or five years and anoth was determined them not to make

On the same subject, Superlateudent Henry Kiddle

said:
I think there is room for improvement in our syst saturies, atthough I do not favor any reduction, scale of materials ought to go higher than it do present, offering a better faster for teachers, and present, offering a better faster for teachers, and scale of matrice ought to no higher turn it does at present, offering a better fixane not teachers, and then there would be no difficulty in retaining those or minity that we have, or of drawing effects to the schools. Salaries ought to be paid on a discriminating beets, triving reference to the grade and character of the acrive performed, so that teachers in the different schools who performed as the teachers in the different schools who performed so that teachers in the different schools who perform a like service should receive the same address. This is not the case now. There are two or three different scales of salaries paid. It is provided by section 13 of the manual "that the Board or Education shall, by mass and regulations, provide a proper classification of studies, scholars, and aslaries, in such nomine that, as mear as gracticable, the system of instruction pursued in the common schools and the saturces and to teachers shall be uniform throughout the city." Now we have in the same ward, and only a short distance from cach other, two schools in which the principals perform the same service exactly, one receiving \$1,100 and the other \$1,000 a year. In the case of the latter, the principal receives that sum in parsuance of a general regulation of the board, which allowed all the principals of the primary schools and departments to receive the maximum sulary of \$1,500 after ten years of satisfactory service, in 1973, however, the bound, endeavoring to practice common, reduced the scale of salais of principals, tur without retrospective action, and, of course, that left the double rate of salary unleaded. the double rate of calary unformed. This board to be rectified. The salaries have hitherto been paid by an average amount for each teacher, which is equivalent to allowing the trustees of each ward a certain amount of money proportioned to the number of teachers employed, which money they are enaded to distribute among the teachers in accordance with their own views of what is right. The basis of this distribution is often very far from being equitable or judicious. My idea is that by remodying these defects in the mode of paying salaries, and adopting a uniform and equitable basis independent of the caprices of the local school officers, some and perhaps a considerable amount of money could be saved without diminishing the scale of salaries. I think that salaries should be regulated according to seniority and efficiency of service.

At the meeting of the board of Education yesterially the Committee on Teachers reported the charges against Miss Heffman of Grammar school No. 69 as not sustained. The action of the trustees of the first Ward in reducing the salary of three teachers in order to increase the salary of a fourth was not sustained.

order to increase the salary of a fourth was not sustained.

The Board then considered in Committee of the Whole the scheme to meet the deficiency of \$50,000 in the school funds. The proposal to allow no pay to the clerks of focal beards of trustees was rejected. The reduction maintees paid to the principal and teachers of the Eventual Han School met a like inte. These two reductions would have saved \$9,000. They both were opposed generally for the reason that they made unjust discriminations. The main feature of the scheme was the may grading of the salaries of aveidants, while salaries of principals and vice-principals and teachers of special subjects remain the same. It prepages that if the attendance of pupils was less than 250 and only one assistant was employed, that assistant the latter company. It was also claimed that a policy in the control of the control of the subject of the trunk lines, with reference to a readjustment of freight rates from Western cities to Europe, have not thus far resulted in an agreement. In answer to a question on the subject semant the same. It prepages that if the attendance of pupils was less than 250 and only one assistant was employed, that assistant the latter company. It was also claimed that a policy in the control of the sent and the same having been completed and tested from Western cities to Europe, have not thus far resulted in an agreement. In answer to a question on the subject semant the same. It prepages that if the attendance of pupils was less than 250 and only one assistant was employed, that assistant the latter company. The control of the control of the decision.

A lady, whose cook went to a wake, was given notice by ner a fortuing at alterward that she was going the same having been completed and tested. Who to t'e asked the mistress, rounding of the latter ompany have the free trunk that the dispersion of the corpore "Why, does he love and the same having been completed and the l

illustrated it by showing that one of the teachers who illustrated it by showing that one of the teachers who would have been deprived of only a '6x dellars of her salary by the action of the trustees of the Pirat Ward, had not the board at this very meeting sustained her protest, would under this scheme lose 5220 from a silpend of \$810, while the principal's salary would not be reduced. Other instances were cited by commissioners, from which it appeared that the grading would reduce the salary of several assistants who had grown gray in service, while new ones would receive an increase of \$500 cach. It was argued that if a reduction was made it should be general and affect alike all employes, high and low. Therefore, in spile of an amendment to limit the reduction or increase caused by the grading to 15 per cent of the salaries, the item was substantially rejected. The matter was laid over until action to take by the Legislature on soveral bills now pending. The board then adjourned to Friday.

E. B. WASHBURNE AT HOME.

NO POLITICAL REASONS FOR HIS VISIT-PRENCH VIZWS OF THE RECENT CONTEST-THE FRENCH

EXTERITION. The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the United States Minister to France, as announced on Tuesday, arrived from Europe by the White Star steamship Caltie on Monday, and has been staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Although Mr. Washburne's public services have been rendered at a distance for so many years, his offices in behalf of humanity during the siege of Paris, and ministerial duties since, have served to keep him well remembered at home. Mr. Washburne and Gen. Grant were townsmen at the outbreak of the civil war. Congressman Washburee had much to do in shaping the circumstances which gave Gen. Grant the opportunity to serve his country in his full-At the outset or Grant's eight est capacity. At the outset or Grant's eight years' administration Mr. Washimme was called to the Cabinet on account of his services to the party, and was afterward given the French mission. Before the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Washburne's name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and since the November election it has been thought among the political possibilities that he might be called to a place in President Hayes's Cabinet. Mr. Washburne intended to take a leave of absence in October and come home to vote. His return home at this time, when a new Administration is coming into power is naturally construed as having some political significance.

In conversation with a Tensus: reporter on In conversation with a Teneune reporter on Tuesday evening. Mr. Washbarne said his visit had no political import. He had come home for a brief stay, purely on matters of private business. He was to take the evening train for Maine, where the family homestead was and where three of his brothers were living. Then he shound go to Galera, his home in Himois, to pass a few days with his townspeople. If he went to Washington at all, it would not be within a week. He had no k ewhelge of any change being under consideration in the French mission, and there was no foundation for associating his bance with Cabinet remore. He intended to return to Paris early in Aoril. Mr. Washbarne said he had watched the course of the recent caupaign with great interest.

would be an amicable settlement. The French are assumed wrapped up in their own affairs to take a very active interest as a people in the solution of this political question, but their politicians had witched the progress of events. The Bonavar ists would have readily setzed upon any adverse result as evidence that the French Republic could not live where the "Grand Republique," as they called it, should prove a failure. The settlement of the remarkable controversy had been so penceable and within the law, that the French Republican readers, he doubted not, would make use of the argum at.

As to the French Exposition of 1878, he recretted that Congress had not made some provision for national representation. He was sure the French people would feel it beonly if the United States did not participate, particularly as this country was credited with amking the largest straits in practical industries mud favorations. He hoped, he said, that something would be done to properly organize an American exhibit under the direction of the Government. The french nation, parily from habit and partly on principle, he thought, would not ascerbe the same importance to far exhibit under the direction circle the same importance to far exhibit under the mot service the same importance to far exhibit under the mot service the same importance to far exhibit under the motor which had been the last to invite the world to an international fair.

PROSPECT OF WORK FOR LABORERS. STATEMENTS OF HEADS OF CITY DEPARTMENTS AT THE MAYOR'S CONFERENCE.

Mayor Ely and the heads of the city departments met again yesterday at noon in the Mayor's office. Controller Kelly, Commissioners Campbell, Wheeler, Wales, Martin, Smith, Beennan, Wood, and Morton, Prof. Chandler, Corporation Causel Whitney, President Purroy, and Superintendent Adams were present. ayor presented a communication from several hundred laborers asking for work on city improvements.

Mr. Campbell said that \$200,000 had been appropr ated for repaying streets. The work would be done by would certify to the Aldermen a list of the streets and work, and with their concurrence and the approval of the Mayor, as the invequence, he would be ready to give out the contracts. Mr. Wales and it was generally known that work was suspended during the Winter on decks and piers. He sympathized with the laboring men, but for public improvements by day's work than by contract He cited one piece of work which cost \$87,050 by day' He cited one piece of wors which cost \$87,000 by day work, and for precisely the same work on another piece in the possent Commissioners made a contract for \$87,000 Mr. Martin end the Park Department had two important works in progress—Physicide Drive, on which the contractor was imploying 500 men and would soon increase the force to 1,000, and the Millierod sewers I Morrisano, which would soon call for several functed men. The appropriations were much smaller than in previous years, but work on the parks would soon begin. Mr. Admis said those was a press of of the creation of measurements. having from \$25,000 to \$10,000 to invest, had eathed him for internation as to the amexed abstract. To were ready to put my dwellars if the trade was five the property for my dwellars if the trade was five the property for new buildings were better financial waver six weeds ago. Mr. Whatney called attention to have accountly introduced into the Lastslatture to permaints amount the city to be brought in any of the equal of the State. It would be impossible to national to then and the expense of trying these suits all over the State and the expense of trying these suits all over the State and the expense of trying these suits all over the State in the amoved distracts and authority do fix the grace in the amoved distract, and would are propagily. The final disease of the content of the suits and appropriation. Prof. Chandler concurred with Mr. Whitney as to the improving of permitting suits against the city to be brought in other countries.

INSURANCE DISCLOSURES. The papers on file in the Clerk's office it Brooklyn in the case of Bellump against the Nort America Life Insurance Company show that the total amount of real estate owned by the company, according to its own valuation, is \$2.12,000. The officers made sworp returns to the Insurance Department, giving a description of the property, the value, cost, and amoust of mortgages upon it. The total of the mortgage column is \$1,065,000. The statement covers 21 parcels of land, and, it is claimed, if one lot is mortgaged for more than ins full value, another mortgage is made to lap over so as to make the total come within the limits of the law. although it is well known that the lapping-over process is illegal. As an illustration, one of the loss mentioned, on Sixty seventh-st., is valued in the company's report at \$100,000 and is said to have cost that sain. The mort-gage column shows that it is mortgaged for \$225,000. but by grouping this with other lots in the same part of the city, the footings show the total value of the mortgages to be less than that of the property.

An example of the efforts made te induce persons to change their policies from company to company, and Snally either to take policies in the Universal or to sell their policies for small sums to that company, was given yesterday by Adam D. Wheelock, Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn, who said that he obtained a policy on his life on Oct. 29, 1864, in the Widows' and Or, hams' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-York for \$2,000. This he still holds, The Widows' and Orphans' Conpany was refinsured by the Guardian Mathad. Mr. Wheelock also corchased another policy of the Widows' and Orphans' Benealt Company for \$3,000. He was approached by an agent of the Universal, who declared that the Widows' and Orphans' Company was mostlycut, and that it was unsafe to ply any more money to it. He advised Mr. Wa celock to surrender the policies and take new policies in the Universal Life. Mr. Wheelock, however, obtained a publish policy of the Guardian Company for \$2,100 in the of that originally issued for \$3,000. Later he was again urged by a Universal Life agent to change in policies to annual premiumphying policies in the Universal, but in no case did the agents disclose to him the value of his policies or the reserve upon them. When he refused to take the policy of the Universal Life, they proposed to buy his policies for an insignificant sum.

The cesse of William S. Cariisie against the Guardian Muthal Life Insurance Company came yesterday before the Special Term of the Common Pleas. The planting is life on Oct. 29, 1864, in the Widows' and Or, hans' Bene

The esse of William S. Cariisle against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company came yesterday before the special Term of the Common Pleas. The plainting is a policy-holder in the company for the benefit of his wife, and alleges that the Guardian insurance Company as insolvent, and that it has reinsured its risks in the Universal Life Insurance Company. The detendants demart to the complaint, on the ground that the facts stated do not constitute a ground of action; first plaintiff's policy does not make firm a creditior, and that it does not give him any rights whatever against the Universal Life Insurance Company. No claim for receiver is made against the latter company. It was also claimed that a policy old not constitute a trust, and that a husband should not still on a wife's policy. The court reserved its decision.

denc, and that there was to be no meeting of the presi-dents of the roads for consultation yesterday. It was suggested by a gentleman whose position would give him facilities for ascertaining the facts that the conference above mentioned having resulted in nothing, the at-tempt had been abandoned.

BARGAINS FOR LOCAL SPOILS.

SENATOR WOODIN TRYING TO PROVIDE FOR HIS PROTEGES-A THREAT TO REDUCE THE INCOME AND PATRONAGE OF TANMANY OFFICIALS IN ORDER TO FORCE MAYOR ELY TO APPOINT IN-COMPETENT REPUBLICANS—THE MAYOR DECLINES TO BE A PARTY TO ANY INTRIGUES.

Local politicians are much excited over the proposed changes at Albany in the departments of the City Government. The sub-committee of the joint Committee on Cities of the Legislature, con-Senators Woodin and Morrissey, and Assemblymen Fish, Cowdin, and Mitchell, is expected to report to day. It was had under considera-tion the transfer of the Dock Department to the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works, the docks to be under the supermiendence of an engineer and the clerical force to be largely reduced. Strong influences have been brought to bear on the sub-committee to abolish the Park Commission and put the parks also in the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works. With this change a superintendent would have te be appointed to look after the Central Park. It is proposed also to reduce the Park police. An effort is making to abolish the Board of Excise Commissioners and transfer its powers and duties to the Police Department. Among other changes the transfer of the Department of Buildings to the Fire Department is again pressed. A bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Cowdin to direct the Police Depart ment to contract for street-cleaning by disricis, making each precinct a district. has been followed by another bill to create a Bureau of Street eleaning, with a commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor, and to have sole charge of this branch of city expenditure. Several bills have been presented during the session to reduce the number and salaries of city officials, and to prevent improper and wasteful officials, and to prevent improper and wasteful purchases of materials, and the employment of unnecessary and incompetent clerks. Among the more important bills affecting directly city and county officers are those which require the fees of the register, county clerk, coroners, and countries incompetent the payment of reasonable salaries for these of incompanies to the payment of reasonable salaries to these of cons. Another full contemplates a thorough reagrantization of the Poince Department, with reduced salaries and a retired list of the superanneate. Cutting down the salaries of firemen has been suggested by many prominent has payers, and is receiving much attention. These proposed changes greatly disturb the numerical officers who would be affected by them. Nightly conferences are held with a view of securing a compromise which shall appear to be in the interest of proma, and at the same time save to the departments and officers meant of their present patronage and receipts.

A prominent Pemocrat said yesterday that it was generally understood that Mr. Woodin had determined at this session of the Legislature to provide for George M. Van Nort, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and Abram Disbecker, ex-Police Commissioner, If necessary the offils relating to the County Clerk, Register, Caroners,—and Commissioner of Jurons will be shelved, but only on condition that Mayer Ely and Controlly the first of the department of the provide for the surface of the provide for Van Nort and Disbecker. These officers will have the fees and patronage taken away from them, By the election of President Hayes the Democratic party's hopes of Federal offices are overlarment, and every reduction in the number and salaries of eith officials will hart transmany field. Mr. Woodin will find it easy, therefore, to arrange places for Yan Nort and Disbecker, provided he will not interfere with the Tunmany officials.

The course of Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, in having the sireet insprendents done by conpurchases of materials, and the employment

e course of Alian Campari, Commercial done by con-tast, in having the arrest improvements done by con-tasted of day's work, has excited much al-feeling has kim by the Democratic ward politicisms and net party managers, who have been striving to effect removal. Senator Morrissey, who remesents the ever's associations, is said to have haveed the move t, in the hope that a new Commissioner would be

one pumble as to day's work.

Wyor Ely said verterday to a Tribune reporter that was so heartily in favor of a reduction in the number commissioners of city describes that he would get rid indices officials, and stop the present while. He had con approached as to his willingtess to compromise on predatments, but had declined. He wanted nothing for anself, and would not enter into a bargain as to the less.
The bill to regulate the financial operations of the City

The bill to regulate the financial operations of the City toverament, known as "Assemblyman Fish's bill," it is maderationed will be considered in the Assembly solary. It imals the taxes to 22 per cent on the assessed valuations for 1877. It forbids the increase of the permanent debt of the city more item \$1,000,000 in any one year. It also provides for reducing the maximum amount of assessment bombs to \$8,000,000, and authorizes only the issue of \$1,050,000 yearly for new work mufit the limit is reached. The scartices of the staking fund are to apply to the redemption of the entire debt until the whole is paid.

A very pretty weekan went into the office of the So

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7 .- In the Senate today a bill was introduced relative to without sum-mened before Legislative committees, authorizing the issuing of an attachment for a witness in the event of is refusal to answer. Mr. Buckwell introduced a bill miring all gas companies hereafter formed to furnish a better quality of gas than is now commonly supplied. The bill authorizing the payment of the wages of em-ployes on railroads that have been enjoined was passed. Also the bill to punish locomotive engineers who refuse to run tacir trains to their deafhation, and the bill to run tacir trains to their desfination, and the bill to provide punishment for stealing radioad televistics bill making 6 per cent the legal interest of the State, except upon apocial contracts, was passed; also a bill to require school trustees to give nonds; also, the bill making it a misosumeanor to pay workmen in from any glass manufactories and other factories, in anything except what shall be worth its face in layed money. In the House the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the sitting members—Mr. Powers from Mercer and Mr. Leonard from Mammouth. A bill to establish a state Board of Health was passed.

The following nominations were sent to the Senale by the Governor to-day; Menmenth—John Remsen, Judge; John E. Lenning, Prosecutor, Salem—Robert Newell, Jodge, Somerset—A. V. Vosseller, Judge; James J. Bergen, Prosecutor. Hudeon—John Brinkerhoff, Judge, Mr. Bergen's tomination was confirmed. The others were referred, W. S. Horner and James Parker were nominated for Commissioners of Photage.

THE LOUISIANA CONTROVERSY.

NEW-OBLEANS, March 7 .- The Republican State Central Committee to-day unanimously passed a resolution calling upon Mr. Pinchback to resign his position as precident of the committee and from the of the National Republican Committee before March 17, to which day it was adjourned, Major E. A. Burke returned to day from Washingt From assurances received be as satisfied that the Nich Government will not be disturbed.

A MOUNTAIN MEADOW MURDERER SENTENCED

BEAVER, Utah, March 7 .- In the Second Disrici Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon Judge Boreman sed sentence of death on John D. Lee, to be executed octween the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the 23d of March. Lee seemed unmoved, but is quite feeble. He arrived here from Salt Lake at 2 o'clock this atternoon in charge of Marshal Neuson and U. S. Proscenting Attor

MURDERS BY THE SIGUN INDIANS. HELENA, Montana, March 7 .- A special dis-

patch to The Independent from Bozeman, Montana, says that the Sioux have kided Irvine McCiure and - Lowry of Deer Lodge, Maggins Taylor, Yanker Jim, Leed Daniels, and Bill Randall of Bozeman, and several others

UNITED STATES SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WARM DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION-SPEECHES BY SENATORS BAYARD, BLAINE, AND MORTON-THE CASES OF MR. KELLOGG AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTANTS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELEC-TIONS.

Washington, March 7.-Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.) arose to a question of privilege, and said the Senator-elect from Oregon, Lafayette Grover, was present, and he moved that he be

sworn. The VICE-PRESIDENT requested Mr. Grover to present himself at the desk to take the oath of office. Mr. Grover was then escorted to the desk by Mr. Wallace, and as the Vice-President arose to administer the oath. Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) said the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Mitchell, was not in his seat, and he therefore objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Grover, as he understood that that Senator has some papers bearing on the case of Mr. Grover.

Mr. WALLACE said, as a Senator of the United States

he presented the Senator-elect from Oregon, and hoped he would be sworn in.

Mr. HAMLIN said, as a Senator of the United States he objected to him being sworn, and, therefore, the oath was not administered.

vas not administered.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the ur finished business-being the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Blaine to swear in Wm. P. Kellogg as United States Senator from the State of Louisians, and the substitute therefor submitted by Mr. Bayard, to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections

MR. BAYARD ON LOUISIANA. Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.), who was entitled to the floor, said his reasons for moving to refer the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections were these warranted by the unbroken usages of this body, so far as he was informed, since its organiza-tion. The credentials of Mr. Kellegg did not create a prima facie case because they were signed by Stephen B. Packard, who was not Governor of Louisiana either de jure or de fucto. On the contrary, the Senate must take cognizance of the public fact that Francis T. Nicholls was the Governor of the State and had a legal Legislature acting in accord with him; that they had control of every part of the State of Louisiana except about one sere upon which stood a Lotel used by Packard as a State House. He argued that Nicholls was the only Governor of the State to-day, and his certificate was the only one the Senate of the United States could justly respect. This case was not new, but it demanded the same consideration now States could justly respect. This case was not new, but it demanded the same consideration now that it did in 1873, when the discussion was continued at such length. He argued that it was the duty of the Senate to see that the State of Louisiana was represented here by two persons; but these persons must be chosen by her lawful Legislature. He then referred to the use of the military in the south, and said there was an admission of the onligenia Administration—tardy, but heresi—that the use of the military to uphold State Governments had been tried, but with no good results. He then quoted from the telegram of the late President, to the effect that a Government which could not maintain itself without the add of the strong arm of the military should be permitted to go down. He (Mr. Bayard) viewed that language as a paraphrase of the language of the Dectaration of independence, under which our people took up arms to make them free. [Le. President Grant, who came late the chamber soon after the Senate met, was an attentive listence to the above remarks.] Continuing als argument, Mr. Bayard commended on the legality of the Louisiana Returning Board and spake of the proof in regard thereto effects before the Electoral Commission. He said is melocily of that Commission. Chaiming they were only induced with the countina power of the two houses of Congress, head that they could not look into the characts of fruit against that Returning Louis the characts of fruit against that Returning took into the characts of fruit against that remarks of Mr. Edmands in the Plachback case in 1875, and sold that Senator beast his objection to Pinelabule on the the egality of the Louistana Returning Board. He then remarks of the Legislatian Returning Board, the theory of the Commission of the Electoral Commission of the Electoral Commission of the Electoral Commission of the Legislaty of the control of the Returning beard in the way of the control of the Electoral Commission of the Electoral Commission of the Electoral Commission of th

and? Mr. BAYARD sold the Senator from Vermont gave as a reason for accepting the Louisiana Reluciding Board a want of power to examine into its returns and com-Destrion.

Continuing his argument, he said that the Countission refused to take testimony which the genuse was bound to take. The remarks of the Senter from Manne yestershy led aim with traigh northings to challenge the position of the President of the United States. The new President seamon to recognize, as as list and his predesessor, the true condition of affairs in Louisland, Mr. Bayasi then quoted from the tanguned address of President Hayes in regard to scathern offairs, and said they were wise words. He Mr. Bayand) recognized in the distressed condition of the country fire need of that which the President had proceeding a regard to the Southern States. The point of Louisland was the peace of all, and her destruction of the Assimitation of all. He argued that the recognition of the Packard Government and the forcide overthrow of the Stehnis Government much near the condition of the Packard Government would not only shark the very source of the people of Lamisiana but would cause a thrill in every bossin in this fand. He maked for Ludward to-day the same measure of law and hather that he would ask for Massachusetts. Mr. Bayard again referred to the remarks of Mr. Bhane made vestering, and said he recognized in them the same cry for sectional agreesion that had been heard for years past. It fell upon his certifical to the heart of a very law of the camera to be a the cart by the President and the cast titled at a devotal at heart by the President and the cast titled and adverse. Continuing his argument, he said that the Commis-

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY. Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) argued that the same Return-ing Board which gave the electoral vote of Louisiana to Layer and wheeler returned a Legislature Republican in both its branches and S. B. Packard as Governor. The Legislature examined as provided by Law and elsered William P. Kelloget as United States Senator. His elec-tion was legal and valid. He then referred to the remarks of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) and to his course on the Eiesteral Countilssion, and said that Senator as a metaber of the Commission never once voted with the majority or the supreme Court Judges on that

Commission, who were considered non-partisans.

Mr. BAYARD—Ob. yes. The Scustor has not followed

the mets of that case at all.

Mr. BLAINE-So far as test questions came. I do not mow what the little conrectes aside may have been, mt on all test questions known to the public, I think th benafor is uniformly on record against the majority of

Mr. BAYARD-The Senator has not read the record. and does not seem to know much about it.

Mr. BLADE-I except Cronin's case; I think the Son

ator did drop partiaanship in Cronin's case. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Blaine said: Now, Mr. President, this is a simple question. It is a simple invitation to this side of the enumber from the other to abandon the ground is a simple question. It is a storpe invitation to this sine of the element from the other to abundon the ground on which the people of the United States have accepted the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Yesterday I spoke of back-foor whisperrings and take in the corridors, and asked if any Senator knew that there was any sort of understanding. I asked then and I ask now if force is any gentleman on this floor who stands woucher or spousor for that understanding. There has been put in tay hands at this moment a telegram which I feel authorized to read, any, which I am requested to read, and I think it may throw some light on the subject. I profess to be a plain, binut man. I do not want any bide and seek on this subject. I want positions to be clearly taken and I rankly avowed. I read this telegram not exactly bearing on the Louisiann question but kindred to Ir, and possibly kindred they arched as retrealeding in New-Orleans this moment for the surrender and abundonment of that State. The dispatch is landed in by the gentleman now on this floor and claiming to be a Senator-elect from Souta Carobina. It is as follows:

\*\*Colleging\*\* The dispatch is handed in the March of 1,377.

\*\*With Haskell who brings letters to me from Stanley Meliciness and Mr. Evarts. The purport of Matthewses letter is that I cought to vicelying rights for the good of the country. Tols is embarriesing beyond cadurance. If such action is desired. I want to know it authoritatively. I am intentic for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph ine to-light.

\*\*I hask who had been doing the whispering in the cor-

elegraph me to night.

I ask who had been doing the whispering in the cor-

ridors, and the answer comes from Columbia. Is ther my Senator on this floor who desires to stand sponso or that dispatch, or for the policy that it covers? I there any Senator here who proposes to abandon the remaint that is left of the Republican party between remains that is left of the Republican party between
the Potomic and the Rio Grande, that it shall
go down for the public good, as Mr. Stanley
Matthews puts it! Belong a little partison,
differing in that respect from the Senator from
Delaware, I do not propose, either at the beck of Mr.
Stanley Matthews or Mr. Evaris, to say that the public
good requires that the remnant of the brave men who
have borne the flag and the brant of the battle in the
Southern States against persecutions unparalleled in this
secunity shall retire for the public good. I do not proposa
R. I am here to do battle with any one in my humble
way who esponess that policy. I lay that gage down fer
any Senator who stands aponeor to the saggestions of
Mr. Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evarts on this question.
Nor am I to be dislodied from my position by a quotation from the last President of the Unifed States, of
whom I wand only speak in terms of personal respect,
because the late President of the Unifed States having
like every one of the rest of us the right to change his
mind and after his views of public polecy, did nor in the
dispatch read by the Senaior from Delaware maintain
the same attitude which he maintained in the dispatch
which I shall now read.

The following dispatch was received Sunday evening at the
headquarters of the Behartment of the Guil.

which I shall now read.

The following dispatch was received Sanday evening at the headquarters of the Behartment of the Guif.

To Gen. C. C. Auges, New-Ordens, Let. It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of rightful government in the State of Louissian, at least not fill the Concressional committees now there have made their report. But it is not proper to stand quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimant for substantial backets.

declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, if must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this dispatch to Packard and Niebolds.

The President, it will be observed, stated in the case in January, with the facts all before him, just as I have stated to-day; and he gives a very correct portraiture of the Niebolds indicary, so highly landed by the Schator from Delaware. The Schator from Delaware said that the few innocent remarks that I made vesterday seemed to him like fire-bells in the night. They seemed deathed to resindle the fires of sectional aggression. That Senator and myself represent different schools in polities. We come from different sections. We have represented different ideas before the war, and during the war, and since the war—wholly and entirely different. While I have the greatest respect and the kindest regard for him postally, I do not propose to take his advice on this question. I do propose for myself, as long as I may be intrusted with a sait on this floor, that whoever cleaning the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lwill atom for Sauthern Lucin was 1 have the strength Lucin was 1 have the strength was 1 have the strengt abail halt or grow weak in maintaining it, so long as I have the strength I will stand for Southern Union men of both colors; and when I cease to do that before any presence North or South, in official bodies or before public assemblies, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget its cunning.

SPEECH OF MR. MORTON. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said he supposed that the

question before the Sennie was a question of law, but the law was about the only thing which he had not heard discussed. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) made some reference to it, but in what he said he was mistaken. Mr. Morton then quoted from the record in the case of Mr. Kellogg and read from the Constitution of Louisiana to show that it was the duty of the Legislature to canvass the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He then read from the law pre-scribing the duties of the Returning Board, and argued that there was a querum of the Legislature present when the votes for Governor and Lieutenaut-Governor were canvassed, and it was declared by the Legislature that Packard received 74,624 votes and Nicholia 71,198. He then referred to the netion of the Legislature in electing Kellogg, and said he received a mylority of all the votes. He submitted that the record as presented made the claim of this good: First, the Gov. Packard was declared duly elected by the proper authority in Londana; again, that William Pitt Kellogg had been duly elected Semants from that State in secondance with the act of Congross. He was not disposed, therefore, to push the argument on this subject any further, deeming it unnecessary. I want to say one wore, and I shall keep the Semale a very few minutes, in regard to the general character of the remarks submitted by the Semator from Bedware. There is constantly talk of frausd. It is charged that the people of Lonisiana had by a large majority voted for Nicholis and Thiden, but that they were defrauded of their votes; and these charges are constantly made here and elsewhere. The time has come to meet that charge; we miend to hard the back. The erridone had the second to the record and indisputable that the so-called majority for Tidden and for Nicholis in the State of Louisian was false and frauditent, and that it was obtained by murder and every species of violence and intimulation. It some parishes where there were hundreds and thousands of Republican voters, they were deterred from voting almost wholly; in others, one-half were driven from the polis. And thus a State that is cortainly Hegothican by a large majority was brought upon the face of the returns to cast a vote in favor of Tilden and Nicholis. In misking about fraud, these great erimes are consumity ignored. Of the hundreds and thousands of men who have been slain in Louisiana for political purposes in the last few years no mention is made. Of the mirrors, the state of an area of the property which they have a right ture, and the infinite control of the facility of the policy of the control of the largest and they were submit of the remains a consumit reference is made to the intraduction of the large of the days, w and Nicholis 71,198. He then referred to the action of the Legislature in electing Kellogg, and said he received a majority of all the votes. He submitted that the record as presented made the claim of title good:

erimes of 1866, of 1868, of 1872, and of 1872 Mr. President, for the present. THE CASE OF MR. GROVER. Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Cregon) said he understood that before he cause into the Senate this morning the

senaror from Maine (Sir. Hamila) objected to the swear-ing in of Mr. Grover, Senator-elect from Oregon. He (Mr. Mitehell) had several pentions from citizens of Orecon objecting to the senting of Mr. Grover, and he there fore presented them to the Senate. It was a duty no sought by him, and was one of the most unplemant of his life; but it had been imposed upon him by his conhis life; but it had been imposed upon him by his con-stituents, and be could not shrink from it. The position remainst the scaling of Mr. trover was then read. It charges that he pressured his election by bribery and the corrupt use of mone; that he uninwhilly and corruptly resued a certificate of election to Crouth, and fatsely re-trified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to sustain his act.

Mr. WALLACE (Dean, Penn.) submitted a resolution that the credentials of S. F. Grover as Senator from the State of Oregon be taken from the table, and that he be

VICE-PRESIDENT-That can only be by unan

imons consent.

Mr. MORTON—There is another matter pending.
The VICE-PRESIDENT—And of equal privilege.
Mr. & ARGENT (Rep., Cal.) moved that the petition is
printed, but Mr. DAVIS (ben., W. Va.) objected.

THE VOTE ON MR. KELLOGG'S ADMISSION. The question being on the substitute of Mr. Bayard for the original resolution of Mr. Blalae in the case of Mr.

Kellogs, it was then agreed to-Yeas, 35; Nays, 29. The substitute is as follows: That the case of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, claiming to be a Senator Longstana, do now he upon the table unti-a committee on privileges and elections to

was as follows (Republicans in ro nan; Democrats in Italic]:

 Bailey, Baraum, Beyard, Boog, Booth, Burnstde, Christianey, Colo, Conkling,	Davis (iii.), navis (W. Va. Denisis, Extens, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hergord, Hell,	Johnston, Jones (Pla.), Jones (Nex.), Kerkan, Lumer, Metreery, Methorald, Matherson, Muccy, NAY.	Morrill, Randolph, Randolph, Randolp, Stalabary, Thurman, Wallace, Whote, Blahbre-35.
 Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Conocer, Dawes.	Dorsey, Hamita, Howe, Howe, Hugalls, Kirkwood, McMillan,	Mitchell, Morton, Ogleaby, Paddock, Patterson, Plamb, Rodins,	Sargent, Saunders, Sharen, Sherman, Teller, Washeish, Windom—29.

Dawes,
Mr. MORRHLL (Rep., Vt.) said he voted for the substitute, though he believed Mr. Kellogg was fairly entitled to his seat. The Locistana Committee had not yet reported to the Schate, and the matter was of sufficient importance to be investigated by a committee. He also thought the Oregon case was worthy of havestigation, and would vote to refer that cage to the contrastice.

The question being on the original resolution of Mr. Blaine, as amended by the substitute of Mr. Bayard, it was agreed to—Years, 42; Nays, 21.

At 2:20 o'clock a message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Rodgers, his secretary.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTANTS. Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., S. C.) submitted a resolution that the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Buffer, each claiming a seat as Senator from the State of South Carolina, lie upon the table until the committees are appointed, and that their credentials shall then be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to

THE ALABAMA SENATOR. Mr. MORTON moved to go into Executive session.
Mr. BAYARD requested the Senator to withdraw that motion that he might offer a resolution to have Gen.

John T. Morgan, Senator-elect from Alabama, sworn in. Mr. MORTON declined to do so.
The motion for an Executive session was rejected—

Mr. MORTON declined to do so.
The motion for an Executive session was rejected—
Yeas, 30; Nays, 31.
Mr. BAYAKD then submitted a resolution that the
credentials of John T. Morgan, Senator-elect from Alabana, be taken from the table and that he be sworn.
Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.) said he desired to speak
upon this resolution, but was not able to go on to-day.
Several Senators has 'ed that he should go on. After
a brief discussion, ... MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) renewed
the motion for an executive session, and it was agreed to.
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of
executive business, and when the doors were reopened
the Senate, at 3 p. m., adjourned.

The Boston Herald wonders if Mr. Blaine on scelug Carl Schurz in the Cabinet will not think it "cussed foolishness," as the darkey said when the minister was baptizing his wife and lost her under the ice. THE COURTS.

EXTRADITION BETWEEN STATES. A CLAIM THAT IT IS A MATTER OF FEDERAL LAW, The proceeding by William Connor to be relieved from arrest as an accomplice in the Northamp ton Bank robbery on the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts and the warrant of extradition of Gor Robinson occupied most of Judge Brady's time yester day, at first in the judge's private room, there being no day, at first in the ladge of the room of Supreme court-room vacant, afterward in the room of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III. A new requisition and a new court, Circuit, Pare III. A new requisition and a new warrant have been issued, charging the prisoner with being an accessory before the robbery, the first warrant only stating that he was an accessory after it. Mr. Brocke

yesterday filed a new traverse setting up as before that yesterday filed a new traverse setting up as before that the prisoner was not the man desired, and had never been within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and in addition, that the prisoner, having been in the court's custody when the new warrant was issued, coold not be arrested under that. As this last point could only fasare the prisoner the right to wait out of the door of the mon to be then rearrested, little stress was lation if. The other question, whether or not the court could go behind the retarn and inquire into the sufficiency of the affida-vits on which the Governor acted, was discussed at length, the Joab Laurence case and some other cases in this state being insisted on by Mr. Brooke as authority for such an inquiry.

for such an inquiry.

Clarence A. Seward raised an important question not Charence A. Seward raised an important question not so far passed on by the courts—that while a State court might rightfully inquire into the identity of the person arrested with the person demanded for extradition, the United States courts aione could inquire into the justice of a Governor's action. Inter-State extradition was a matter not of State but of Federal law, dependent on the United States Constitution and the laws of the United States, to which any State law was merely auxiliary. In this view a Governor of a State in these matters was a Federal official, and only the United States courts could review his action. The identity of the prisoner was another matter.

Judge Brady decided not to go behind the warrant, but merely to take proof as to the identity of the prisoner,

Judge Brady decided not to go behind the warrant, but merely to take proof as to the identity of the prisoner, and when the prisoner was asked if he had ever been in Massachusetts, refused to receive the answer, holding that he could not inquire whether or not the person alleged to have fled from Massachusetts had been there, the warrant being conclusive on him as to the fact that the man demanded had so fled. At the same time he expressed his wish that the warrend his wish that the wavesedness should be seen. pressed his wish that the proceedings should be put in such shape that the new question could be faily re-viewed on appeal. Under this the prisoner's counse put in copies of the affidavits on which the Governor send, and some formal testimony was given, and the court al-journed.

A VERDICT FOR \$3,000 AGAINST MR. ENO. In the suit of Allan McLean Hamilton against

Amos F. Eno, the jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Donohue, yesterday gave a verdict for the plaining for \$3,000. The suit grew out of a letter published in Tan TRIBUNE, the responsibility for which was at once assumed by the defendant. The letter was in form a criticism on a report of the plaintiff, as Assistant Sanlcriticism on a report of the plaintiff, as Assistant Sami-tary Inspector to the Board of Health, containing a com-mendation of a patent pavement. The plaintiff claimed that this criticism was intended to convey a charge that he had made an odicinf report corruptly. The defendant declined to say that he had not intended such a charge, but claimed that as a tax-payer he was justified in culting attention publicly to certain facts, from which each per-parameters draw its own deductions, and in pointing our attention publicly to certain facts, from which each person might draw his own deductions, and in pointing out the conclusion to which they lest. Judge bonoine refused to hear any testimony as to the question whether or not the pavenient referred to merited the approval in the report, and confined the jury's attention strictly to the point whether the article substantially charged that the picilatifi acted corruptly in making the report, and whether, if there was such a charge, the defendant had justified or excused it. The jury, after an hour's discussion, found for the plaintiff, and the court gave an extra allowance to the plaintiff 's counsel. As both parties to the suit are wealthy, the case will probably go to the plaintiff; Lord, Day & Lord for the defendant.

THE RIVAL DIRECTORIES.

In the suit of James Colles, jr., against the Trow City Directory Company, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chombers, has decied the autotance of the plaintif's metion. Mr. Ceiles charged that his two associates in the company, by appointing an executive committee of two had excluded his from the management, and that they had made an improper agreement to buy off the publishers of Goulding's Directory.

agreement to buy of the paintainers of Codming's Enterestry, Judge Barrett says:

The plaintiff may take an injunction restraining the carrying into effect of the resolution of Jan. 0, 1877, as to an executive committee or otherwise proventing plaintiff from excelsing his rights as a trustee. The application in all other respects must be defined. The effect was to prevent no fair but impureomportion. A court of equity should not interfers (feet tainly not by a pretiminary injunction) with an effort to put a stop to grows understilling, rendered possible or not paying its stup to grows understilling, rendered possible or not paying its stup to grow understilling, rendered possible or not paying its stup to grow understilling, rendered possible or not paying its stup to grow understilling, rendered possible or not paying its stup to grow and the particle of the deformant to shad idly by and permit such practices to continue.

TRYING TO KEEP COBURN FROM SING SING. An application was made yesterday by Charles W. Brooke to Judge Brady for an order that the District-Atterney show cause to-day why there should not be a stay of proceedings in Joseph Coburn's case until March 12, when a motion for a writ of error and a antil March 12, when a motion for a writ of error and a stay of proceedings pending the writ could be made. A further request was for a stay of proceedings until the first order was heard. The importance of the motion to Coburn consists in the rule that after a prisoner has be-gun his term of service only a reversal of his conviction or a partial can free him, and the Sheriff proposed to take him at 1 p. m. to sing Sing. Judge Brady denied the application.

TRENOR W. PARK CROSS-EXAMINED.

Trenor W. Park continued his story of the Emma under Mr. Stoughton's severe cross-questions yesterday. His long schooling in hitigation, his knewledge of i w, and his retentive memory for facts make Mr. Park a specesoful wimess. His answers are often protracted, frequently evesive, and sometimes mystifp aways in direct and cross-examination do not serious condict. Mr. Scouphton uses much of his time yesteria, on the orang sheets of the Emma Mine prospecture which Mr. Park and made 40 corrections, and which law

AN IMPORTANT TAX DECISION.

A case of great importance has recently been decided in the Court of Appeals. By former decisions to had been held that the right to maintain a pler and of had been held that the right to maintain a pler and col-lect wharfage dues thereon was not taxable, and this very variation class of property has therefore escaped fuxation as real calata. The Court of Appenis, in the case of J. W. Smith against the Mayor—ne decision is which has just been handed down—holds that the right is said, when created, is, under the statute relating rotar-ation, land, and mode to assessment as such. This makes an important artition to the tax-paying property of New-York. E. O. Anderson appeared for the plantifi-b. J. Dean for the city.

A RECEIVER FOR DELAWARE AND HUDSON REPUSED.

Judge Lawrence yesterday denied the motion for a receiver in the suit of Henry E. Amierson against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, with the fullowing brief ordinion: "On the conclusion of the argument yesterday I was strongly of the inversion that this application had no nerits. The examination and reflection which I have since been able to give to the case have confirmed the impression, and the motion is therefore demail with a last."

CIVIL NOTES.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents has obtained from Judge Lawrence, in Suprass Court, Chambers, a Lemontary injunction restraining flowly Miner from giving their real entertainments at the "Lenger" and the 'Bowery' without paying a license loc. Laban Rayner, Michael Leavy, and Edward 6.

Smith, three countsman who, with Serge int Miller, were the charged from the police force for being found in a drawing saloon, prescuted their cases, by corelocara to the General Term I the Supreme Court yesterday, chamber that, under the de-tation in the case of Sergeant Miller they also are cuttled by a reinstated. The court reserved its decision. Ida A. Martin has brought a suit in the Court of

Common Pleas against her Inshard, Debert F. Martin, of a limited divorce, and one part of her charge of crucky is that a imited avorce, and one part of her charge of criecity is use few days are be took from her her claft-menths of labs. Yestersky see applied to Indian Lawrence, in supercree Conf. Chambers, for a writ of habeas copies to her chall disable that the health of the child and her own resume that is restored to her. The court granted a writ, returnable po-duc. The Winter estate has been before the courts for

The Winter estate has been before the courts for many years, and William Winter, who resides in Wastelester County, and who has a right to the income of the estate, what is large, is now of an advanced age. His father but the preparity to him and to his shafer's children. Winter, though he write hitely be has been recovering, and has share of which lately be has been recovering, and has share of father's estate has been in the charge of trustees and has sent a subject of lithjation for many years. Join H. White an appointed, during changes and countre-choices by substrated and suppointed distributions of many years, and Mr. Lee ingaton, who is Winter's brother-in-aw, and whose children are the helrs of Winter, brought a proceeding against fit. White on the eve of his visit to Europe. Mr. White proceedings are to appoint a new trustee of the estate in place of greater to appoint a new trustee of the estate in place of Juster White, Winter tree-ferring Bernard Hamburer, yield and report who would be in his indigment a proper treates.

DECISIONS-MARCH 7.

Supreme Court - Chambers - By Judge Lawrence, atter agt, Kohn. - The plaintiff sues in his representative secrety as receiver of schlerfer & Moller, and the description of the court of th it is material to the planning to prove that he is such feety or he has no standing in our; the answer was quite they or he has no standing in our; the answer was quite they privide the proved for delay, but I do not think that it can be said open frived to the cance would appear to be proper case for frived to the delay of the method deried without expected further of the proper case for standing of the motion agt. Finley.—This case cannot, in my ormal so that of an hour; the motion to place it of the tried in an hour; the motion is cannot in my ormal special Circuit calendar is therefore, cannot not be special Circuit calendar is therefore, the desired on the stories that no reason is stated in the many affidavits why the jack ment should be marked secured on appeal, except that it would undertaking has been executed; if the appealants consider in the maximg of the judgment as accurate with the undertaking less given the making of the judgment as accurate with follow; as a matter of course such was not the intention of the Judgment as a course of the property of the first of the property of the first of the course such was not the intention of the Judgment again. In the property of the propert ing is given the making of the judgment of the intention etcolors as a matter of course such was not the intention etclower. It is the course such was not the intention etclosed by the color, and the color, and it is the color of the color, and it is the color of the color. A state of the color of the c